



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1877.

The appeal of the Board of Directors of the Female Orphan Asylum of Alexandria, published in yesterday's Gazette, we hope will be responded to at once, and liberally. The institution for whose support the appeal is made has, in the past, been the means of effecting much good in this city, and as its opportunities for similar work in the future are unfortunately, rather increasing than diminishing, to be deprived of the means of availing itself of them would be a real calamity, and one that, if possible, should be avoided; and when it can be avoided by a little help from those whose paths have fallen in pleasanter places than those of the poor little orphan girls who have found a home in the asylum, to permit it to come would, in the eyes of some, be little less than a crime, for which ample retribution might be expected. The Asylum is conducted upon the most economical plan, and the past is a sufficient guarantee that every cent that may be contributed to its support will be properly expended.

From Senator Conkling's stand point there certainly was not any great necessity for the extra session of Congress. Nevertheless, now that Congress has assembled, we are of the opinion that all the interests of the country would be benefited if it were to continue in session until all the business before it shall be completed. What the country wants now, next to money, is rest from political excitement, so that the pacific policy of the President may have an opportunity to exert its beneficent effect, and that can never be while the democrats and the radicals are engaged in active hostilities in the capital, with the people of the whole nation as sympathetic spectators of their battles. If all the business be transacted this winter it will be the better for both the members and their constituents.

The radicals of Cleveland, Ohio, put a colored man on their ticket to secure the colored vote. They succeeded. The colored people there were caught by the same old trick that makes dupes of them everywhere it is tried, and voted to a man for the ticket. The radicals also voted to a man, but took good care to scratch the name of the colored candidate from enough tickets to secure his defeat. Negroes are good enough to go on radical tickets, but not good enough for radicals to elect. After a time, probably, they will find out who are their real friends, and, when they do, will vote the democratic ticket.

Partridges may be lawfully shot after to day in Maryland, but if brought to this market before the first proximo—after which date they can be lawfully shot in this State—those who have them in their possession may be prosecuted under the Virginia game law.

Potter's Monthly for November has been received from its Philadelphia publishers. It is as usual full of new, entertaining and instructive matter, a number of the articles being handsomely illustrated. Minnesota, or the Land of Lakes; Writings of George Eliot, and Ripples from Rome, in this number, are worthy of special mention.

The Episcopal Triennial Convention.
At the meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions in Boston last night the resolutions relating to the taking of means for the payment of the debt of the Foreign Committee, amounting to \$18,434.12, were discussed.

Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, urged the need of greater interest in foreign missions.

Rev. Dr. Schereschewsky referred to the work in China, where, he claimed, Christianity would have no trouble in conquering Buddhism if the missions were properly looked after.

It was resolved that the subject be left to the consideration of a committee consisting of the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Rev. Henry C. Potter and Mr. H. E. Pierpont.

Rev. Mr. Scott urged the necessity of establishing model farms in African missions, so that the native converts might be instructed in habits of industry.

Rev. John Cotton Smith favored the project, and it was decided that the subject be left to the consideration of the Foreign Committee.

Dr. Hopkins stated that the amount contributed in aid of foreign missions by dioceses from whom no reports had been received was \$102,020, and that the whole amount of contributions for the same purpose last year, including \$34,000 raised by the Church Missionary Society, was \$783,637.

Boston, October 20.—In the Episcopal General Convention this morning a message from the House of Bishops relative to the reduction of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary after slight amendment so as to allow each diocese a trustee on the board for every eight clergymen was adopted. The Committee on the Book of Common Prayer reported that any consideration of the following subjects was inexpedient: To request the House of Bishops to select a special collect for the burial service to precede the lesson; a special form of service for the burial of children; of making the prayer for Congress applicable to the Legislatures of the different States and Territories, and changes in the rubric. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members presented a report eulogistic of the character and labors of twenty-four members of the convention who had died during the past three years. Adopted by a rising vote.

The joint committee to consider the question of the translation of the German Prayer Book into English reported progress.

Gen. Birney, Attorney for the Assistant, and his son Arthur, his assistant, have resigned. Col. E. C. Carrington is an applicant for the vacancy created by General Birney's resignation.

The first export of wheat from Manitoba to Europe took place this week, one car being consigned to Glasgow. On the same day four cars loaded were shipped to Goodrich, Canada.

The jury in the case of Kooner, for killing Clarence W. Gomerell, at Newark, has rendered a verdict of manslaughter.

News of the Day.

A bill introduced into the Senate proposes to alter the time for choosing Presidential electors so that it shall take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in October instead of November, and that the electors shall meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in January instead of the first Wednesday in December. Another bill submitted provides that in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President, the succession shall go to the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General, in regular order, in case of vacancies or their inability to fill the office.

Ex-Secretary Fish has been interviewed in relation to the alleged negligence of the late Mr. Sumner while chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate. He said that from eight to eleven treaties were in the committee for several months, and some for more than two years. He said business was delayed, and after Mr. Sumner retired the entire batch of treaties were disposed of in less than four months. With regard to the San Domingo matter, Mr. Sumner favored it not he found that J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, was not to be a Commissioner, and then he returned it.

Archbishop Gibbons has opened to Baltimore from Richmond, Va., and has taken up his residence permanently at the archiepiscopal residence. There will be no formal ceremonies in connection with his assumption of the duties of primate of the Catholic Church in America. Very Rev. J. Paul De Brouil, Vicar General under Archbishop Bayley, has been appointed to the same position by his successor.

Ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, has written a letter to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections calling attention to the credentials of June 13, 1875, which were referred to that committee and never acted upon. He contends that his credentials are as valid as those presented by either Mr. Kellogg or Mr. Eastus, and are entitled to and should receive the careful consideration of the committee.

At the Plymouth Church prayer meeting last night, Mr. Beecher referring to the case of W. C. Gilman, the insurance scrip broker, who has been sent to the penitentiary, said: "Especially hard was it to see his niece (Mr. Gilman's wife) go to the lunatic asylum, as she will do this week, and see also her three children distributed among her friends."

Collector Dodge, of Georgetown, has been notified by the Treasury Department that there is no objection whatever to his reappointing Mr. Parkhurst, who was deputy collector under Collector English, and who was removed for exasperation, as an investigation has completely exonerated him.

A new system of night signals will soon go into operation in the Navy. It is based on the Roman candle system, which by firing colored stars, either single or a combination of them, indicate the numbers from one to ten, and all the sentences in the Navy Signal Code can be readily communicated.

The law regulating the compensation of members of Congress makes provision for mileage for only two sessions in each Congress, and no payments can be made until the first day of the regular session. So the members will receive no mileage for the present extra session.

The bill remonetizing silver, introduced in the Senate, authorizes the coining of dollars to weigh 412 grains of standard silver, and that they shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where gold is required by law.

At Savannah fire was discovered this morning amongst the cotton on board the steamer George Appold, of the Baltimore line. The vessel will have to be filled before the fire can be put out.

O. M. Fitzsimmons, a democrat of Augusta, has been appointed U. S. Marshal for Georgia. He was endorsed by Mr. Stephens, Senators Gordon and Hill, and Col. Huff appointed.

The only man defeated on the republican legislative ticket in Cleveland, Ohio, was the colored nominee.

The Sharpsburg Savings Bank suspended payment yesterday morning.

Virginia News.

The Winchester News says: Last Monday morning Mr. Nimrod Henry, the noted turkey hunter of this region, was shot accidentally by a young man named William Sloat, of Buffalo Marsh, in this county. Mr. Henry and Col. Clowe were hunting turkeys in the Marsh, and were close together, the Colonel about fifty yards in rear of Henry. Young Sloat passed some twenty five yards in front of Henry, who was sitting by a stump, and fired the shot, taking effect in his temple and side. The wounds are painful, but not necessarily dangerous. Col. Clowe, who was on a line with Mr. Henry, was also struck by several shot.

Mr. James Chilton, editor of the Warrenton Solid South, says that on account of his animosity to the late Senatorial Conservative Convention and his condemnation of its proceedings, its supporters attempted to suppress his last issue. Both of his printers left, and he did not receive for assistance kindly left by the "Index" office he would not have been able to get his paper out.

The committee of the State Fair have arranged with President Hayes to visit Richmond on the 30th of October. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Thompson and Evans and Postmaster General Key, and remain for two days.

Silas Morris and Louisa Lawson, under sentence to be hung on the 23d of this month for the murder of David G. Lawson, of Rockingham county, were yesterday again granted a respite by the Governor until the 21st of December.

The Fredericksburg Star says the Moffett register indicates that Fredericksburg will pay an annual tax to the State of eight thousand dollars. Under the old law about two thousand dollars would have been paid in.

U. S. internal revenue officers raided a moonshiner's distillery in Madison county, one night last week, seized the still and some liquor, but Albert Woodward, who was in charge of the still house, escaped during the darkness.

Mrs. W. H. Harris, of Albemarle county, was thrown from a buggy last week by a runaway horse, and was so badly hurt that she died a few days afterward.

The Rappahannock News says "Madam Rumor" says that Mr. B. F. Rixey will run as an independent candidate for the Senate.

British Strikers.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The meetings of the Bolton cotton mills strikers, which were announced yesterday, were declared in some quarters certain to effect a settlement, but that was a matter of opinion, and was falsified by the action of the hand-made spinners. In fact there is a strong undercurrent against a settlement, and an entirely new opposition to the proposed reduction of wages began yesterday by the strike of a hundred twine and peters in Manock's Manchester street mills, who have not heretofore been involved. The Manchester Guardian says editorially: "We trust that no ineffectual difficulties may arise in the revision of the lists of prices, but it is by no means certain that the work can be amicably accomplished. A good deal of discrimination and right feeling will be needed on both sides in order to avoid a rupture in so delicate and intricate a task."

President Hayes.

The following is the speech of President J. H. Seelye, of Amherst College, delivered at the Hayes ratification meeting at Holyoke last night:

"Our public men are not the leaders of the nation, but are led by a current of public opinion mightier than they. This was true in the revolution and all through the history of the nation. Those have been our leaders and great men who in the real movement of the front rank have been planned by human forethought, but have come from unexpected and almost unconscious inspiration of the people. What has been true in this particular hitherto is true still. There is an underlying force sometimes unseen, but always felt, which is like the power of gravity in public life. This force has an ebb and flow. The administration of Hayes has a prosperous voyage before it if it moves with the current of this force; and men, great or small, who essay an opposite course will be submerged or tossed aside. What are the indications of its tendencies? What is the voice of the people respecting the two points of civil service reform and the treatment of the South? Certain tendencies in public opinion were already felt, and were to be dominant on both points, which will receive Hayes' approval and the gratitude of the nation. Nothing in public life exists keener or wiler reaching disgust than the way offices have been sought and bestowed. We have been spoiled with the doctrine that offices are war spoils and belonged to the victors. Offices have been made a matter of bargain and booty, and even when filled by wise and honorable men are too often regarded as a dignity rather than as a sacred trust. Offices have been treated as though earned and deserved; but no man ever deserved office or had a claim to office. Office is not a reward, but a requirement, and in no sense a payment for service, but a demand for service to be rendered. Therefore, when office is given from party exigencies, and not from personal fitness, we have falsified the principles of governmental administration, and must expect fraud, deceit and corruption. President Hayes has taken a higher and better stand than any administration for fifty years. His letter of acceptance awoke hearty and spontaneous applause. This voice of the living, and soon to be the controlling sentiment of the nation. Had the republican managers had the convictions and courage of their candidate the election would not have been a matter of doubt. President Hayes has kept the promise of Candidate Hayes. Not since John Quincy Adams has a President spoken so clearly. Let us bid him God speed, and mark the new and put a ban on them, whatever their name or station, who seek to hinder his righteous purpose. I believe President Hayes is right and will have the approval of the nation in the treatment of the Southern question. On this the republican party has made a prodigious mistake from the end of the war. We carried on the war on the ground that the Southern States were an integral part of the Union. When the war was closed we abandoned this high plane for exactly the opposite suicide. We said these States had committed suicide. These States these citizens we had been fighting to prove the Union indivisible. If we were right in treating the Southern rebellion as a rebellion then when the rebels were conquered their States had as much right to representation in the national Congress and all the privileges of government as we. Had this policy been then taken, we should have escaped the blunders and crimes which have made reconstruction painful and perilous. We remanded these States to a quasi territorial condition and sent them military government.

"We could hardly have devised a better way to keep up hatreds and hostilities. Could the horrors of the massacres in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina have been exceeded in number or atrocity by any different course? Would a different process of reconstruction have put a larger number of Confederate army officers and chief men in Congress? Broad statesmanship ought to have shown that in the Federal Union central government could not without the gravest peril, usurp the judicial, executive or legislative functions of any State. This cardinal doctrine we have too much forgotten, and it was high time for some one of authority to utter it again, as President Hayes has done. He has done nothing more than to reaffirm the equal rights of all States. He has put himself in the line of our historical progress, and cannot fail unless history is meaningless and our institutions a delusion."

The Eastern War.

A telegram from Bucharest says that the Roumanians have approached within twenty metres of the second Gravelitz redoubt, which, however, is believed to have been evacuated by the Turks during the last five days. The Russians before Plevna have received a reinforcement of 10,000 infantry.

A dispatch from Erzerum, dated yesterday, contains the following:—"Kars is to be already partially blockaded. It is also rumored that the Russians have occupied Penek."

A Vienna correspondent says it is announced from Yarna that Prince Hassan threatens to withdraw the Egyptians in consequence of their ignominious relegation to garrison duty.

The Czar, addressing the general Staff on Wednesday, declared that he and all the members of the Imperial family would remain with the army to share in the labors and fortunes of the war and witness the deeds of the soldiers. He concluded: "I myself will care for the wants of the army, and, if necessary, all Russia will, as once before, take up arms."

The Russians moved on Kars Thursday. Siege material has left Alexandropol for Kars. General Pashas army has retired into Turkish territory, followed by Gen. Turakassoff. The Russian garrison of Ardahan and the Rion Corps have been ordered to co-operate in the general advance.

It is calculated that within the last five or six weeks the Russians in Asia have received about 40,000 fresh troops. The Turkish force opposed to them on Monday is estimated at about 30,000 men, which is probably correct.

Large reinforcements have left Erzerum to join Moukhtar Pasha. It is also stated that reinforcements have started from Batum.

A telegram from Tiflis states that a column has been sent southward to keep the road from Kars to Erzerum.

M. Kistries, the Serbian Premier, has sent a dispatch to M. Christies, Serbian Agent at Constantinople, stating that a demand from the Porte for Serbia to disarm would produce serious complications in that Principality.

Some Bosnian insurgents have proclaimed a provisional government, with Yonin, a brother of the Russian Consul at Cetinje, as President.

The Hungarian Government has ordered the stoppage of the money relief hitherto granted to able-bodied Bosnian fugitives. The greatest distress and mortality prevail among them.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A special dispatch from Simnitza, dated Oct. 17, says rain is now falling heavily with every appearance of a long continuance. The roads are all but impassable, and if the rain continues will soon be completely so. There was never anything like it at Balacavia. To-day forty Turkish soldiers, chiefly Anatolians, deserted from Osman Pashas camp, and came in here under escort. They declared they deserted because there was so little food in Plevna; that the men only got a pound of bread in twenty-four hours. There were 130,000 men in Plevna who could only be made to surrender by hunger.

According to the Department of Agriculture the cotton crop is as large as that of last year.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

The U. S. Senate yesterday resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Thurman to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the further consideration of the credentials of J. B. Eastus, U. S. Senator from the State of Louisiana for the term commencing March 4, 1873.

Mr. Thurman quoted from the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections made in January, 1876, in which the committee stated there was no vacancy in the office of Senator from the State of Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback having been elected. He argued that the Senate since then had overruled the committee and decided Pinchback was not elected; there fore there was a vacancy, and Mr. Eastus should be seated, as no one contested his claim. He then quoted from the remarks of Mr. Morton during the Pinchback discussion in the Senate to show that that Senator argued that if Pinchback was not elected the Legislature of Louisiana then in existence was entitled to elect a Senator to fill the vacancy. That Legislature had elected Eastus, and he (Mr. Thurman) ventured the assertion that if the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) was here to day he would vote to seat Mr. Eastus, as he declared during the Pinchback debate that either Pinchback or Eastus had been elected. It was not in keeping with the dignity or justice of the Senate to keep Louisiana unrepresented longer.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said the credentials of Eastus were again referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections at the last special session of the Senate, and since then there had been no opportunity for the committee to consider them, as Senators had been here to-day, and all their time had been here required in the Senate.

At the request of the Vice President Mr. Edmunds suspended his remarks that order might be restored in the chamber and talking stopped.

Mr. Edmunds, resuming, said if the rules respecting the admission of persons to the floor were rigidly enforced Senators would not have a continuous conversation going on in the rear of their desks while they were trying to attend to public business. He quoted from the credentials of Eastus and argued that they were irregular in form. There were doubts surrounding the matter, and a careful examination should be made.

Mr. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, argued that the committee had not had time to inquire into the claims of Eastus.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, another member of the committee, said in his opinion there had been ample time to inquire into the credentials of Eastus as well as those of Kellogg. The committee could have reported on both at the last session. He argued that no further investigation was necessary, as every man in the country knew all about the organization of the Wheeler compromise Legislature in Louisiana, which elected Mr. Eastus.

Mr. Bayard argued that Eastus had a prima facie case, and he should be sworn in according to the usage of the Senate, any investigation as to the legality of his election to be made afterwards.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, said he knew nothing about this Louisiana controversy. He was a member of another branch of the public service at the time the case of Pinchback was before the Senate, and until the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) read the credentials of Eastus to day he never knew anything about the case. He was not prepared to vote to-day upon this subject. Last March it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and his friend on his left (Mr. Hoar) said the committee would report soon. The question involved was purely a legal one, and he did not want to give an opinion upon it until it should be further investigated. He voted yesterday against referring the credentials of Pinchback because he thought the Senate, in the light of recent events, could decide the question itself.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the Committee on Privileges and Elections by his motion to have that committee discharged from the further consideration of the Eastus credentials. Several Senators had requested him not to press this matter to a vote to-day. Besides, it had been suggested by one or two members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections that a report in the case would be made at an early day. In view of all that had been said he withdrew his motion to discharge the committee.

Foreign News.

A Paris dispatch says the political situation is unchanged. The Cabinet is resolved to remain in office and preside over the election for Councils General. A Paris correspondent says that 7,793,000 persons voted on Sunday last. This is the largest number known since 1861, when 7,893,000 persons voted. The Left polled 43,000 votes less than in 1876, while the Right gained 680,000 from the ranks of those who in 1876 remained neutral.

A correspondent at Rome says the Vatican is reported to be plotting a proclamation of the temporal power of the Church. The correspondent adds that this is incredible, but with the Vatican nothing is impossible. The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that the Pope's health remains good. Five or six Cardinals are to be appointed in the Consistory to be held about Christmas.

Cuban advisers report that a Spanish column had surprised thirty insurgents, of whom fifteen were killed and the balance wounded. Among the dead were Senor Machrida, President of the Cuban Chambers, and Senor L. Riera, insurgent Secretary of War.

The strike on the Great Southern and Western railway in Ireland, which has slightly interfered with the American mails, shows signs of a collapse, the men on the Kilkenny branches having resumed work.

General Grant is said to be Brighton to-day to visit Commodore Ashburg, the well-known yachtman. He will return to London on Tuesday, and it is expected he will go to Paris on Wednesday.

A dispatch from Terahan announces that the Shah of Persia intends to visit London and Paris next spring. He will travel incognito.

A London dispatch says the Pembroke cotton mill, at Bareilly, Lancashire, has been destroyed by fire.

THE RADICALS ON PRESIDENT HAYES.
The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat says:—"The maddest man I met in Washington to-day was a republican ex-Congressman from Ohio, and the subject of his indignation was the cordial reception given to Toombs, of Georgia, at the White House the other day. My informant stated that while he and other republicans were waiting in the President's ante-chamber a few days ago, Toombs sent his card up from the door below. The President was not content to ask him up, but went down to the front door and welcomed the arch rebel as if he had been a long lost brother. The two remained together a long time, and it was impossible to see the President that afternoon. These things don't look well," said the indignant republican, "but we can't help it; these Southern fellows have got Hayes, body and soul. This is only one instance of many that might be given to show the President's new born partiality for the erring brothers of the South. It is a notorious fact here that an ex-rebel General can get an audience at the White House quicker than anybody else."

A. C. Lax, who was accused of the murder of his father, and other members of his family in Pennsylvania, has been taken to the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, having been pronounced insane.

Mr. Conkling.

Senator Conkling has recovered abundant health and all his faculties are alert and joyous. He is not cast down, nor even doubtful, although he indulges in no prophecies. While he refuses to be interviewed by any newspaper writer for mere display of his opinions, being capable of expressing himself with a concision and concatenation far beyond the capacity of an interviewer to grasp, he does not hide his mind nor hold all his counsel. His quarters this year are in a part of the city residence he formerly owned, or next door thereto, now incorporated into Wormley's Hotel, the proprietor of which is an intelligent mulatto, well known in times of war as a caterer and as a friend of Charles Sumner and his father-in-law, Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts. These gentlemen have both passed away. Their friend Wormley finds himself, by the exigencies of his race, no less hopeful of Mr. Conkling's party integrity than he was of Sumner's political wisdom in the interests of his race.

Traversing a long corridor of this hotel a narrow stairway conduits to a front room on the second floor, where in a very limited quarters the New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and receives company. His bed takes up a full quarter of his room and drives him into a small front corner, where he writes and talks, industriously as a Uten lawyer in Van Buren's days. Noted for his exact attendance on sessions of the Senate and on committee work, Mr. Conkling experiences very little of the pleasures of household room or of artistic relief when he comes to this small, square bedroom with its plain, sparse furniture and answers his letters, reads his bills and receives his guests. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It is neither a bed of roses nor a velvet stool to be the authoritative brain of the great New York delegation and of the infinite interests of that huge State always represented there by a single man. The New York Senator takes an unlighted cigar and reads his bills and answers his letters. Almost every night, as early as half past seven o'clock, half a dozen of the New York representatives are found here, and other callers, constituents, or strangers. He is kept up until near midnight, and then, when others are putting on their nightgowns, he is left alone to concentrate his mind upon office work. It